

MOROSOVA, V.P.

In search of methods of stimulation of anti-leptospirosis
immunity in irradiated animals. Zhur. mikrobiol., epiz. i
immun. 49 no. 1 175-80. 1979. (MIRA 17.)

1. Iz Voronezhskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

1946-1948, 1. 3.

"Linear semisimple Lie algebras." Izv. Akad. Nauk SSSR, Moscow Math. Inst., in Russian, 1955. (AL, No. 7, Feb. 56,

50: Ser. No. 631, 25 pp; 55 - Survey of Scientific and Technical
Dissertations Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions
(14)

GUZMAN, I.Ya.; POLUBOYARINOV, D.N.; Prinimali uchastiye: KOMISSAROVA,
N.M.; MOROZOVA, V.S.

Some properties of porous ceramics made of beryllium oxide.
Ogneupory 27 no.10:457-462 '62. (MIRA 15:9)

1. Khimiko-tekhnologicheskii institut im. Mendeleevu.
(Refractory materials) (Beryllium oxide)

MOROZOVA, V.S.

Differential diagnosis between poliomyelitis and some cases of leukemia. Vop.psikh.i nevr. no.7:75-77 '61. (MIRA 15:8)

1. Iz kafedry nervnykh bolezney (zav. prof. Ye.F.Davidenkova)
Leningradskogo pediatricheskogo meditsinskogo instituta (dir. -
prof. N.T.Shutova).

(LEUKEMIA) (POLIOMYELITIS)

MORCZOVA, V.S.; FROLOVA, N.A.; YABLONKVA, A.I.

Physical development of children in the kindergartens of Kalinin.
Zdrav.Ros.Feder. 7 no.3:26-28 Mr '63. (MIRA 16:3)

1. Iz kafedry pediatrii (zav. - prof. Ye.D. Belyayeva) i kafedry
organizatsii zdravookhraneniya (zav. - dotsent N.A. Frolova)
Kalininskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(CHILDREN--GROWTH) (KALININ--KINDERGARTENS)

NIKIFOROV, B.M., (Leningrad D-25, Povarskoy pereulok, d.2kv.3); NIKIFOROVA.
V.S.

Calve's syndrome in eosinophilic granuloma of the spine with
compression of the spinal cord. Ortop. travm. i protez. 26
no.6:64-66 Je '65. (MIRA 32:8)

1. Iz kafedry nervnykh bolezney (zav.- prof. Ye.F. Davidenkova)
Leningradskogo pediatricheskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

SHUL'MAN, M. S.; DEMINA, A. S.; MOROZOVA, V. T.

Amylase sorption from solutions of fermentation preparations.
Spir. prom. 29 no.3:13-15 '63. (MIRA 16:4)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut fermentnoy
i spirtovoy promyshlennosti.

(Amylase) (Sorption)

MOROZOVA, V.T.

Acute leukemia, treatment and care of patients. Med.sestra 17
no.5:18-21 Ky'58 (MIRA 11:6)

1. Iz Klinicheskoy ordena Lenina bol'nitsy imeni S.P. Botkina,
Moskva.
(LEUKEMIA)

MOROZOVA, V.T.

Treatment of chronic myeloid leukemia with myleran under polyclinical conditions. Probl. gemat. i perel. krovi 5 no.3:23-28 Mr '60.

(MIRA 14:5)

1. Iz klinicheskoy ordena Lenina bol'nitsy imeni S.P.Botkina
glavnyy vrach - prof. A.N.Shabanov).

(LEUKEMIA)

(METHANESULFONIC ACID)

MOROZOVA, V.T.

Experience with the use of dopane in clinical practice. Probl.
gemat.i perel.krovi 5 no.6:22-25 Je '60. (MIRA 13:12)
(URACIL)

KOROZOVA, V.T.

Polyclinic observation of patients with chronic leukemia. Sov.med.
24 no.1:95-99 Ja '60. (MIRA 13:5)

1. Is Moskovskoy gorodskoy klinicheskoy ordena Lenina bol'nitsy
imeni S.P. Botkina (glavnyy vrach - prof. A.N. Shabanov, nauchnyy
rukovoditel' - prof. Ye.A. Kost).
(LEUKEMIA therapy)

MOROZOVA, V.T.

Experience in blood transfusion for patients with chronic leukemia
under polyclinic conditions. Sov.med. 24 no.12:126-129 D '60.

(MIRA 14:3)

1. Iz Moskovskoy gorodskoy klinicheskoy ordena Lenina bol'nitsy
imani Botkina (glavnyy vrach - prof. A.N.Shabanov, nauchnyy rukovoditel'
raboty - prof. Ye.A.Kost).

(BLOOD—TRANSFUSION)

(LEUKEMIA)

MOROZOVA, V.T.

Treatment of some forms of anemia under polyclinical conditions.
Med.sestra 21 no.8:29-32 Ag '62. (MIRA 15:9)

1. Iz klinicheskoy bol'nitsy imeni S.P.Botkina, Moskva.
(ANEMIA)

MOROZOVA, V.T.; MARTSISHEVSKAYA, R.L.

Data on smallpox vaccination for patients with leukemias.

Probl. gemat. i perel. krovi 8. No.1:31-24 Ja '63.

(MIRA 16:5)

1. Iz kafedry laboratornoy diagnostiki (zav.-prof. Ye.A. Kost)
TSentral'nogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey i bol'nitsy
imeni S.P. Botkina (glavnyy vrach - dotsent Yu.G. Antonov).
(SMALLPOX--PREVENTION) (LEUKEMIA) (VACCINATION)

SULTANOV, T.A.; ORLOV, L.I.; MOROZOVA, V.T.

Experimental verification of the capillary displacement method for investigating the oil and gas saturation and electrical conductivity of reservoirs. Nauch. tekhn. sbor. po slob. nefti no.277 76-79 '65. (SISA 12:1)

1. Vsesoyuznyy neftegazovyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy tsentr.

KOST, Ye.A., prof.; MOROZOVA, V.T.

So-called reticulosis (reticuloendotheliosis). Probl. genet. i
perel. krovi no.2:59-60 '65. (MIRA 18:11)

1. Tsentral'nyy institut usovershenstvovaniya vrachev, Moskva.

TOPOROV, G.V.; MORZOVA, V.V.

Resistance to impact-fatigue fracture in steel of a heterogeneous structure. Zav.lab. 31 no.3:357-360 '65.

(MIRA 18:12)

1. Tomskii ~~inzhenerno-stroitel'~~nyy institut.

KORZWA, V.V., Chirurgi -- (1) "Effect of vagus nerve irritation on the
vagus nerve and partial denervation of the gall bladder in the
course of experimental ascetic cholecystitis." Alma-ata, 1967,
14 pp (Kazakh State Med Inst) 400 copies (PL, 27-50, 1967)

- 214 -

MOROZOVA, V.V., aspirant

Influence of chronic irritation of the vagus nerves under the diaphragm during the course of aseptic cholecystitis.
Zdrav. Kazakh. 18 no. 2:19-22 '58. (MIRA 13:8)

1. Iz kafedry topograficheskoy anatomii i operativnoy khirurgii (zav. - prof. G.Ie. Voznesenskiy) Kazakhskogo gosudarstvennogo meditsinskogo instituta.

(GALL BLADDER—DISEASES) (VAGUS NERVE)

S/137/60/000/012/031/041
A006/A001

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1960, No. 12, pp. 220-221,
29824

AUTHOR: Morozova, V.V.

TITLE: On the Problem of Regularities in the Development of Impact Fatigue
Cracks in 40X (40Kh) Steel Depending on Heat Treatment

PERIODICAL: Sb. Nauchn. tr. Tomskiy elektromekhanich. in-t inzh. zh.-d. transp.,
1959, Vol. 28, pp. 206 - 210

TEXT: The author studied the effect of 3 types of heat treatment (normali-
zation, quenching with tempering at 500°C, quenching with tempering at 200°C) on the
nature of fatigue crack development in 40Kh steel. The tests were made on a re-
peated-impact machine. It was established that in the fracture of specimens tem-
pered at 500°C the zone of ductile breakdown was about 80-85%, and about 50% in
specimens tempered at 200°C. ✓

T.P.

Translator's note: This is the full translation of the original Russian abstract.
Card 1/1

88700

2" 327 S/124/61/000/004/032/033
A005/A126

AUTHOR: Morozova, V. V.

TITLE: The shock fatigue of steel 40X (40Kh)

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Mekhanika, no. 4, 1961, 52 - 53, abstract
4 v 468. (Sb. nauchn. tr. Tomskiy elektromekhan. in-t inzh. zh.-i
transp., 1959, v. 28, 211 - 217)

TEXT: The stresses in steel 40X (40Kh) treated under various thermal conditions were determined by shock bending and compared with fatigue at smooth load variation. The dynamic fatigue coefficients (ratio of shock and "static" fatigue limits) at 2×10^5 cycles turned out to be greater than unity for high-annealing normalization, while the dynamic coefficient is lower than unity for the low-annealed state. The experimental data obtained corroborate the hypothesis suggested by N. N. Davidenkov (dinamicheskoye ispytaniye metallov. ONTI, 1936) that the "carbide hardening" does not have time to proceed at low-annealing and high speed of shock.

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

M. Shashin

Card 1/1

TEMKINA, A.A.; RUBAKHINA, N.N.; NOVIKOVA, N.N.; KVASOVA, E.I.; MOROZOVA, V.V.

Rapid method for determining low molecular compounds in polycaprol-
actam. Khim.volok. no.6:54-55 '61. (MIRA 14:12)

1. Barnaul'skiy zavod.

(Azepinone)

10.1600

31253

S/207/61/000/005/013/015
D237/D303

AUTHORS: Morozova, Ye.A., and Parton, V.Z. (Moscow)

TITLE: Fracture arrest by stiffening ribs

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal prikladnoy mekhaniki i tekhnicheskoy fiziki,
no. 5, 1961, 112-114

TEXT: The simplest case of the problem solved by Romualdi and Sanders is given schematically in Fig. 1, where p_0 = applied force, $2l$ - length of fracture, the ribs are represented by forces P placed symmetrically and assumed known. The solution given by the authors is based on work of G.I. Barenblatt (Ref. 2: PMM, 1959, v. 23 no. 3, 4, 5) and on known results from theory of elasticity. The equation obtained is

$$p^* = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\pi} p_0 \left[\frac{1-\nu}{A\sqrt{A-B+2}} + \frac{12(1+\nu)e^2}{A^2(A+B-2)\sqrt{A-B+2}} + \right. \\ \left. + \frac{2(1+\nu)(2B-A-4)}{A^2\sqrt{A-B+2}} + e^2 \frac{(1+\nu)(B+A)(2B-A-4)}{A^2(A+B-2)\sqrt{A-B+2}} \right] + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\pi} \frac{1}{\sqrt{l/L}} \quad (5)$$

Card 1/4 3

Fracture arrest by stiffening ribs

31253
S/207/61/000/005/013/015
D237/D303

where $B = y_0^2 + l^2 + L^2, \quad A = \sqrt{B^2 - 4L^2 l^2} \quad (4)$

$p^* = \frac{P}{K\sqrt{L}}, \quad B = 1 + s^2 + \left(\frac{l}{L}\right)^2, \quad A = \sqrt{B^2 - 4\left(\frac{l}{L}\right)^2}, \quad s = \frac{y_0}{L} \quad (6)$

$p^0 = p^0\left(\frac{l}{L}\right) = \frac{p_0 \sqrt{L}}{K},$

ν - Poisson coefficient, K - modulus of cohesion. The relations $p^0 = p^0(l/L)$ were investigated graphically with the following conclusions on the stability of fracture: If (5) corresponding to the given value of g has no max. min. values, then the behavior of the fracture is given by 1 in Fig. 3. If however (5) possesses max. min. values, then for $l_0 < l_1$ and $l_0 > l_3$, development of the fracture proceeds along the line 2 or 3. For $l_1 < l_0 < l_2$, the size of the crack remains the same till the equilibrium value, the crack passes to another equilibrium state, corresponding to the same load, and then remains stable up to p_0 max. After that the crack widens (line 4) and a total breakdown takes place. The case $l_2 < l_0$

Card 2/4 3

Fracture arrest by stiffening ribs

31253
S/207/61/000/005/013/015
D237/D303

$\epsilon < 1$, is interpreted similarly. For $l/L \rightarrow 0$ and $l/L \rightarrow \infty$, the curves (5) for all ϵ , approach the Griffith's curve which corresponds to the absence of stiffeners. Substitution of nL for L in (5) gives a solution for the infinite row of ribs at the points $\pm nL$ ($n = 1, 2, 3, \dots$). In conclusion, the authors note that the K - modulus of cohesion permits reduction of the problem of theory of balanced cracks to one in the theory of elasticity. There are 4 figures and 4 references: 2 Soviet-bloc [Abstractor's note: One of them is a translation of an English textbook] and 2 non-Soviet-bloc. The references to the English-language publications read as follows: J.P. Romualdi, and P.H. Sanders, Fracture arrest by riveted stiffeners, Proc. IV-th Midwestern Conf. Solid Mech. Univ. Texas Press, 1959/60, pp. 74-90; A.A. Griffith, Phenomenon of Rupture and Flow in Solids, Phil. Trans, Roy. Soc., 1920, Ser. A., v. 221. X

SUBMITTED: May 16, 1961

Card 3/4
3

MIKHEYEV, V.V.; DUKHOVNIKOVA, L.M.; MOROZOVA, Ye.A.

Capillary and cavernous angiomatosis. Zhur. nerv. psikh. 60
no. 4:440-446 '60. (MLRA 14:4)

1. Klinika nervnykh bolezney (zav. kafedroy - prof. V.V. Mikheyev)
Moskovskogo meditsinskogo stomatologicheskogo instituta.
(ANGIOMATOSIS)

Behavior of amino-hydroxy acids under conditions of acid hydrolysis of proteins. M. M. Botovnik and E. A. Morosova. *Doklady Akad. Nauk S. S. S. R.* 41, 74-8 (1948). *Comp. rend. acad. sci. U. R. S. S.* 41, 70-4 (1948) (in English).—Although a simple method (C. A. 24, 17637) is available for detg. amino-hydroxy acids (I), uncertainty concerning the degree of their decompn. under acid hydrolysis conditions introduces uncertainty into their detn. in proteins. By controlling the severity of hydrolysis conditions, decompn. of I can be kept within narrow limits. Most I of normal structure were stable on heating with 25% H_2SO_4 . However, on heating serine (II) with 25% H_2SO_4 for 16 hrs. to 140-145° and 125-130°, the decompn. was about 6% and 3%. Somewhat resp., the decompn. was observed with I having greater tendency to decompn. was observed with I having an iso-structure. Thus, with β -hydroxyvaline (III), the decompn. was 8.43% and 12.56%, resp., at 125-130° and 140-145°. Decamination of I was, in general, more severe with 20% HCl. Addn. of glucose, levulose or casein was, in general, without effect on decompn. of II and III under acid hydrolysis conditions, although decamination of II and III was increased somewhat. When casein and gelatin were hydrolyzed with 25% H_2SO_4 at 125-130° for 16 hrs., the I N made up 7.5% and 3.0%, resp., of the total N. It is noted that I are, in some cases, more stable during acid hydrolysis than other amino acids. J. W. Ferry

AUTHORS: Morozova, Ye. A., Zhenodarova, S.M. SOV/9-28-6-51/63

TITLE: The Formation of 5-Benzylhydantoin-3-Acetylvaline From the Methylester of N-Carbobenzoxy-Phenylalanyl-Glycyl-Valine (Obrazovaniye 5-benzilgidantoin-3-atsetilvalina iz metilovogo efira N-karbobenzoksi-fenilalanil-glitsil-valina)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, 1958, Vol. 28, Nr 6, pp. 1658-1661 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: For the purpose of synthesizing the tripeptide of phenylalanyl-glycol-valine required by the authors the methylester of N-carbobenzoxy-phenylalanyl-glycyl-valine was synthesized. It was saponified with soda lye as is done with tripeptides at 37° (Ref 1). After acidification with hydrochloric acid solution and a steam distillation in vacuum instead of the expected product a white crystalline compound with a melting point 237 - 240° was separated. With picric acid it showed an intense carbonyl reaction and no biuret reaction. After the perfect hydrolysis with 25% sulfuric acid phenylalanine, glycine and valine were found on the classifying chromatograph

Card 1/3

The Formation of 5-Benzylhydantoin-3-Acetylvaline SOV/19-28-6-51/63
From the Methyl ester of N-Carbobenzoxo-Phenylalanyl-
-Glycyl-Valine

in the hydrolysate. The analysis of the obtained products showed that in the case of a saponification of the methyl ester of carbobenzoxo-phenylalanyl-glycyl-valine (formula I) a subsequent acidification and a vacuum distillation with steam a 5-benzylhydantoin-3-acetylvaline (II) is formed. Thus in this saponification a separation of methyl and benzylalcohol takes place at the same time. The instable carbamic acid of tripeptide forming on this occasion converts to the hydantoin according to scheme 1. After further reactions with the final product and by means of soda lye and hydrochloric acid it was proved that the formation of the 5-benzylhydantoin-3-acetyl-valine from the ester of the carbobenzoxo-phenylalanyl-glycyl-valine takes place as described in publications. There are 6 references, 0 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet
(Moscow State University)

Card 2/3

The Formation of 5-Benzylhydantoin- β -Acetylvalin SOV/9-28-0-51/65
From the Methylester of N-Carbobenzoxy-
-Phenylalanyl-Glycyl-Valine

SUBMITTED: April 24, 1957

1. Peptides--Synthesis

Card 5/3

AUTHORS: Morozova, Ye. A., Zhenodarova, S. M. SOV/79-28-6-52/63

TITLE: The Synthesis of the Cyanomethylesters of Polypeptides and Their Use in the Synthesis of Polypeptides (Sintez tsianmetilovykh efirov peptidov i ispol'zovaniye ikh pri poluchenii peptidov)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, 1958, Vol. 28, Nr 6, pp.1661-1668 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In continuation of several papers by Schwyzer and collaborators (Shvitser) with regard to the synthesis of polypeptides using easily accessible cyanomethylesters (Refs 1 - 5) as acylation agents the authors of the present paper synthesized the cyanomethylesters of some carbobenzoxy derivatives of amino acids, the di- and tripeptides, and investigated their use in the synthesis of polypeptides. The cyanomethylesters were obtained by conversion of the carboxy amino acids (cbz-carbobenzoxy-) or cbz-peptides with chloroacetonitrile in the presence of triethylamine at 60 - 70° with the following esters resulting: cbz-phenylalanine, cbz-phenylalanyl-glycine, cbz-phenylalanyl-glycyl-leucine, cbz-glycyl-phenylalanine, cbz-glycyl-phenylalanyl-leucine, cbz-glycyl-leucyl-

Card 1/3

SOV/79-28-6-52/63
 The Synthesis of the Cyanomethylesters of Polypeptides and Their Use in
 the Synthesis of Polypeptides

-phenylalanine (Table 1). They showed good yields of the products in crystalline state. The synthesis of polypeptides using cyanomethylesters of the carbobenzoxy derivatives of amino acids or of polypeptides takes place in anhydrous chloroform in the conversion with methylester of the chlorohydrate of the amino acid or of the polypeptide in the presence of triethylamine or of a smaller amount of glacial acetic acid. In Table 2 the comparative data of the synthesis of polypeptides according to the described method and according to that of Boisson (Buasson) (Ref 2) are mentioned. It proved that the present method is in no way inferior to that of Boisson (Table 3). The bromohydrates of the cyanomethylesters of the tripeptides were separated: Phenyl-alanyl-glycyl-leucine, glycyl-phenyl-alanyl-leucine, and glycyl-leucyl-phenyl-alanine. There are 3 tables and 6 references, 6 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet (Moscow State University)
 Card 2/3

30V/79-28-6-52/63
The Synthesis of the Cyanomethylesters of Polypeptides and Their Use in
the Synthesis of Polypeptides

SUBMITTED: May 9, 1957

1. Peptides--Synthesis

Card 3/3

5(3)

AUTHORS: Morozova, Ye. A., Zhenodarova, S. M. SOV/20-125-1-24/67

TITLE: Production of the Cyclohexapeptide Cycloglycyl-leucyl-glycyl-glycyl-leucyl-glycine (Polucheniye tsiklogeksapektida tsikloglitsil-leysil-glitsil-glitsil-leysil-glitsina)

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1959, Vol 125, Nr 1, pp 27-28 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In recent times the number of biologically active substances to which the structure of cyclic polypeptides is ascribed (antibiotics, substances with hormonal activity, etc) rapidly increases (Refs 1-5). Already a series of synthetic polypeptides has been obtained (Refs 6-12) and some natural cyclopeptides were synthesized (Refs 1, 5). Besides the production of the substance mentioned in the title the authors used 2 methods of cyclization. In contrast with reference 12 they used ethoxy-acetylene for cyclization. The formation of peptide may take place in the presence of alkoxy acetylenes in the medium of ethyl acetate, nitro-methane, and methanol (ref 13). The formation of the substance mentioned in the title takes place in a diluted solution of the hexapeptide glycyl-leucyl-lycyl-glycyl-leucyl-glycine in methanol in the presence of an

Card 1/2

Production of the Cyclohexapeptide Cycloglycyl-leucyl-
glycyl-glycyl-leucyl-glycine

SOV/20-125-1-24/67

ethoxy-acetylene excess. Its yield attained 11.2% of the theoretically computed value. The same substance was also obtained by the authors according to the method of reference 12 in a 47% yield. This yield can probably be increased by further investigation of cyclization conditions. According to the opinion of the authors the lacking of difficultly separable by-products is an advantage in the ethoxy-acetylene method as compared to the carbodiimide method. 2 further hexapeptides were cyclized: glycyl-phenyl-alanyl-glycyl-glycyl-phenylalanyl-glycyl and glycyl- ϵ -N-tosyl-lysyl-glycyl-glycyl- ϵ -N-tosyl-lysyl-glycine. The corresponding cyclopeptides were isolated. Further information will be given. An experimental part gives the usual data. There are 16 references, 2 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M. V. Lomonosova
(Moscow State University imeni M. V. Lomonosov)

PRESENTED: November 24, 1958, by A. N. Nesmeyanov, Academician

SUBMITTED: November 22, 1958
Card 2/2

ZHENODAROVA, S.M., MOROZOVA, Ye. A.

Preparation of the cyclohexapeptide of cycloglycylphenylalanyl-glycylglycylphenylalanylglycine. Vest. Mosk. un. Ser. 2: khim 15 no.2:31-35 Mr-Apr '67. (MIRA 13:6)

1. Kafedra organicheskoy khimii Moskovskogo universiteta.
(Glycine) (Peptides)

MOROZOVA, Ye.A.; ZHENODAROVA, S.M.

Cyclization of peptides in the presence of ethoxyacetylene.
Zhur. ob. khim. 31 no.1:45-50 Ja. '61. (MIRA 14:1)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.
(Peptides) (Ether)

MOROZOVA, Ye.A.; ZHENODAROVA, S.M.; IONOVA, L.V.; GULYAYEV, N.N.

Cyclization of peptides with the use of ethoxyacetylene as a
condensing agent. Zhur. ob. khim. 34 no.9:2859-2863 S '64.
(MIRA 17:11)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.

MOROZOVA, Ye.A.; IONOVA, I.V.; PSORINSKAYA, N.A.

Synthesis and cyclization of glycylphenylalanine tetrapeptides.
Zhur. obshch. khim. 34 no.12:3888-3890, 1964 (MIRA 18:1)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. Lomonosova.

MOROZOVA, Ye.A.; ZHENODAROVA, S.M.

Cyclization of glycyl-leucyl-glycyl-leucine tetrapeptide. Vest.
Mosk. un. Ser. 2:khim. 20 no. 5:77-79 S-0 65. (MIRA 18:12)

1. Kafedra organicheskoy khimii Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo
un'iversiteta. Submitted Jan. 14, 1965.

MOPOZOVA, E. A.

Mathematical Reviews
Vol. 14 No. 7
July - August 1953
Geometry

8-10-54
LL

Mořozova, E. A. Shortest lines on surfaces of revolution with a rectifiable meridian. Doklady Akad. Nauk SSSR (N.S.) 84, 1135-1138 (1952). (Russian) ① math

Let the surface F be generated by revolving a rectifiable curve C about a line L not intersecting C . As parameters on F take the arc length s on C and angle v of revolution. Any shortest connection G of two points on F which is not a meridian may be represented in the form $s = s(v)$ and satisfies the differential equation $ds/dv = \pm r(s)(r^2(s) - k^2)^{1/2}/k$, where k is a constant depending on G , and $r(s)$ is the distance of (s, v) from L . At a point p of G where the meridian M through p has right and left tangents the curve G does, too. If $\alpha^r(v)$ and $\alpha^l(v)$ denote the angles of these tangents with M , then $r(s) \sin \alpha^r(v) = r(s) \sin \alpha^l(v) = k$, provided the ratio of the length of the chord from p to q of M to the length of the arc pq of M tends to 1 for $q \rightarrow p$. 2

H. Eusemann.

MOROZOVA, Ye. A.

"Some Problems of the Equivalence of Thin Shells." Cand Phys-Math Sci,
Moscow State U, Moscow, 1954 (KL, No 1, Jan 55

Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at USSR Higher
Educational Institutions (12)
SO Sum. No. 556, 24 Jun 55

MOROZOVA, Ye.A.

MEN'SHOV, D.Ye.; SHAFAREVICH, I.R.; MOROZOVA, Ye.A.; ZOLOTAREV, V.M.

Sixteenth mathematical olympiad for Moscow schools. Usp.mat.nauk 9
no.3:253-256 '54. (MLRA 7:10)
(Mathematics--Competitions)

MOROZOVA, Ye.A.

Mathematically substantiated impossibility of calculating toroidal shells by momentless theory. Vest. Mosk. un. Ser. mat., mekh., astron., fiz. khim. 12 no.5:7-12 '57. (MIRA 11:9)

1.Kafedra vysshey geometrii i topologii Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta.

(Elastic plates and shells)

MOROZOVA, Ye.A.; PETRAKOV, I.S. (Moskva)

Fourth International Mathematical Olympiad. Mat.v shkole no.6:
54-55 N-D '52. (MIRA 16:1)
(Mathematics--Competitions)

MOROZOVA, Ye.A.; PETRAKOV, I.S. (Moskva)

Problems. Mat. v shkole no.1:90-95 Ja-F '63. (MIRA 16:6)
(Mathematics—Problems, exercises, etc.)

IOBONA, L.V.; MOCHURKHIN, I.I.; DOMOVA, Ye.A.

Synthesis of tetrapeptides. Zhur. ob. khim. 34 no. 3:744-747
Mr '64. (MIRA 17:6)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni M.V. Lomonosova.

RIVINA, Ye.Yu., assistant; BEL'SKAYA, I.L.; MOROZOVA, Ye.A.

Some characteristics of the clinical aspects in tumors of the spine.
Trudy 1-go MMI 38:465-471 '65. (MIRA 18:10)

MOROZOVA, Ye.A.

Spinal manifestations in Rustitskii's disease. Trudy 1-go MZI 38:472-
476 '65. (MIRA 18:10)

TONOVA, I.V.; MOROZOVA, Ye.A.; FLINER, S.A.; DROBINSKAYA, N.A.

Synthesis of glycyl-leucine and glycyl-phenylalanine tetrapeptides.
Vest.Mosk.un.Ver.2:Khim. 19 no.4:85-89 Ju-Ag '64.

(IRA 18:8)

1. Kafedra organicheskoy khimii Moskovskogo universiteta.

MOROZOVA, Ye.A.; IONOVA, L.V.; PLINER, S.A.

Cyclization of tetrapeptides by using ethoxyacetylene as a
condensation agent. Dokl. AN SSSR 157 no.1:203-206 J1 '64
(MIRA 17:8)

1. Predstavleno akademikom A.N. Belozerskim.

1953, No. 1.

"The Morphogenesis of Corn and the Effect of Certain Environmental Conditions on It."
Cand Biol Sci, Kazan' U, Kazan', 1953. (RZhbiol, No 3, Dec 54)

Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at USSR Higher Educational
Institutions (12)
SC: Sum. No. 556, 24 Jun 55

ALEKSANDROV, V.M.; IZYUMOV, G.I.; MOROZOVA, Ye.I., red.;
SHERMUSHENKO, T.A., tekhn. red.

[Leningrad Zoological Garden; a concise guide] Leningrad-
skii zoopark; kratkii putevoditel'. Leningrad, Lenizdat,
1963. 82 p. (MIRA 16:12)
(Leningrad--Zoological gardens)

5.6010

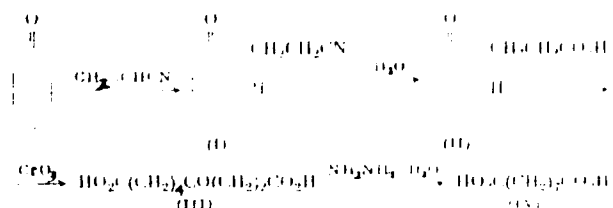
Chem.

AUTHORS: Koshchik, V. A. *Tr. Vsesoyuzn. Nauch. Issled. Inst. Khim. Prilozh. Khim. Prilozh. Khim. Prilozh.*

TITLE: Preparation of α -ketoglutaric acid from cyclohexanone and acrylonitrile by hydrogenation.

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal obshchei khimii, 1967, 37, No. 4, pp 907-911 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Azelate and γ -ketoglutaric acid can be prepared from cyclohexanone and acrylonitrile by hydrogenation.



Page 1/5

Preparation of Azelate, γ -Ketoglutarate, and Other Acids From Cyclohexanone and Nitric Acid

The yields of imide salt, (II), are 60-65% of γ -ketosalt (I), and 30-45% of γ -ketosalt (III), respectively, based on γ -ketosalt (I) and 45%, respectively, based on γ -ketosalt (III). The yields of imide salt (II) are 50-45%, based on γ -ketosalt (I) and 30-45%, based on γ -ketosalt (III).

β -cyclohexanone carboxylic acid (IV) is a by-product in the reaction of γ -ketosalt (I) and γ -ketosalt (III) with β -cyclohexanone carboxylic acid (IV), which can be separated by extraction with ether. The results of the reaction show that the reaction of γ -ketosalt (I) and γ -ketosalt (III) with β -cyclohexanone carboxylic acid (IV) is the source of this by-product.

Preparation of Azelaic, γ -Ketoazelaic
and Other Acids From Cyclohexanone and
Nitrile Acid

SOV/70-30-3-35/66

conditions yields the nitrile of γ -ketoazelaic acid which can be readily converted into γ -ketoazelaic and azelaic acid. Cyanoethylation of cyclohexanone in the presence of alkaline catalyst at 60-65° yields (65%) primarily β - γ -cyanoethylcyclohexanone. In the course of this study the following compounds were also prepared: γ -cyclohexylpropionic acid (II) mp 63-64°; methyl ester of cyclohexanonepropionic acid (VII), bp 142-144° (12 mm), n_D^{20} 1.4650, and monomethyl ester of γ -ketoazelaic acid (VIII), mp 191-192°.

There are 25 references, 3 Soviet, 2 U.K., 9 U.S., 5 German, 1 Czechoslovak. The 5 most recent U.S. references are: Frank, R., J. Am. Chem. Soc., 73, 724 (1951); Johnson, W., Hurt, J. Am. Chem. Soc., 72, 935 (1950); Bruson, H., Reiner, T., J. Am. Chem.

Card 4/5

Preparation of Azelaic, γ -Ketoazelaic
and Other Acids From Cyclohexanone and
Nitrile Acid

78280
SOV/79-39-3-34/69

Soc., 64, 2850 (1942); Baumgarten, H., Eifert, R.,
J. Am. Chem. Soc., 75, 3015 (1953); American Patent
2625558 (1953).

SUBMITTED: March 10, 1959

Card 5/5

MOROZOVA, Ye.M., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; KREYFETS, L.Z., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik

Expanded plenary session of learned councils of institutes of traumatology and orthopedics on results of treating injuries of the skeletal-muscular system. Ortop.travm.i protez. 20 no.8:77-81 Ag '59.

(MIRA 12:11)

(ORTHOPEDIA--CONGRESSES)

MOROZOVA, Ye.M., dotsent

Complications following tooth extraction. Stomatologia 40 no.3:
104-106 My-Je '61. (MIRA 14:12)

1. Iz kafedry gosspital'noy khirurgii (zav. - prof. G.Ya.Iosset)
Blagoveshchenskogo meditsinskogo instituta (dir. M.K.Nadgeriyev).
(TEETH--EXTRACTION)

MOROZOVA, Ye.M.; BQRONOK, F.A.

Analysis of the state of the teeth in residents of Amur
Province. Stomatologiya 41 no.5:23-25 S-O '62. (MIRA 16:4)

1. Iz kafedry gosspital'noy khirurgii (zav. - prof. G.Ya.
Iosset) Blagoveshchenskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(AMUR PROVINCE—TEETH—DISEASES)

MOROZOVA, Ye. M.

"Clinical Aspects and Treatment of Causal~~gic~~
Syndromes in the Light of Present Day Know-
ledge of This Disease," Khirurgiya, No. 5, 1949.
Mbr. Inst., Acad. Med. Sci., -c1949-.

MORCZOVA, Ye. M.

"Abscesses of the Fovea Pterygoidea, Their Pathogenesis and Treatment." Sub
29 Jan 51, Moscow Medical Stomatological Inst, Ministry of Health RSFSR.

Dissertations presented for science and engineering degrees in Moscow
during 1951.

SO: Sum. No. 480, 9 May 55.

MORCZOVA, YE. M.

Palate - Inflammation

Inflammation of the lower palate, Stomatologiya, No. 2, 1952.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions. Library of Congress, October 1952. UNCLASSIFIED.

MOROZOVA, Ye. M.

Diagnosis

"Diagnostic method." G. A. Reynberg. Reviewed by Ye. M. Morozova. *Khirurgiia*
no. 4, 1952.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, August 1952. Unclassified.

MOROZOVA, T.M.

KOSTRIKOV, V.S., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk; ~~MOROZOVA, Ye.M.~~, kandidat meditsinskikh nauk

Treatment of injuries in virgin soil areas. Ortop.travm. 1 protez.
17 no.6:46-49 M-D '56. (MIRA 10:2)
(WOUNDS AND INJURIES, prev. and control.
in virgin soil districts)

MOROZOVA, Ye.M., kand.med.nauk (Moskva)

Spondylitis deformans. Vel'd. i akush. 23 no.4:27-30 Ap '58.

(SPINE--DISEASES)

(MIRA 11:4)

MOBOZOVA, Ye.M., kand.med.nauk

Deforming spondylosis. Zdorov'e 6 no.5:26 My '60.

(MIRA 13:6)

(SPINE--DISEASES)

KHEYFETS, L.Z., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; MOROZOVA, Ye.M., starshiy
nauchnyy sotrudnik (Moskva)

Late results of treatment of invalids of the Patriotic War
with sequelae of combat traumatism. Sov. zdrav. 22 no.6:
50-54'63. (MIRA 16:9)

1. Iz Tsentral'nogo instituta travmatologii i ortopedii (dir.
prof. M.V.Volkov) Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR.
(VETERANS, DISABLED—MEDICAL CARE)

L 19795-65 EMT(m)/EPP(o)/ESP(j)/T Pc-h/Pr-h ASD(m)-3/AFETR RM

ACCESSION NR: AP5003608

S/0190/64/006/007/1228/1233

AUTHOR: Sosin, S. L.; Morozova, Ye. M.; Korshak, V. V.

TITLE: Production of high-molecular compounds on the basis of allyl derivatives by the method of polyrecombination

SOURCE: Vysokomolekulyarnyye soyedineniya, v. 6, no. 7, 1964, 1228-1233

TOPIC TAGS: polymerization, macromolecular chemistry

ABSTRACT: Polymers were synthesized by the reaction of polyrecombination, utilizing those factors that normally prevent radical polymerization, i.e. the stability of the allyl radical, which is incapable of continuing the chain, but inclined to recombination, and the ease of homolytic stripping of hydrogen atoms of the methylene group. The method of synthesizing polymers by polyrecombination reactions is based on the recombination of the radicals formed by stripping the labile hydrogen atoms by the radicals arising in the thermal decomposition of peroxides. The polyrecombination reaction was conducted at 200°, using p-allylanisole as the monomer and tertiary butyl peroxide as the source of free radicals. A polymer was

Card 1/2

L 19799-65
ACCESSION NR: AP5003608

obtained, in which the double bonds were preserved. The polymer possessed a molecular weight of $5 \cdot 10^6$ and melted at 300° . It was shown that polymer formation proceeds in two steps, namely by preliminary conversion of allylanisole to an oligomer with molecular weight ~ 4000 through the polyrecombination reaction (first step), then further polymerization of the oligomer according to a radical mechanism (second step). Orig. art. has 3 formulas, 4 graphs and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Institut elementoorganicheskikh soedineniy AN SSSR (Institute of Heteroorganic Compounds, AN SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 22Jul63

ENGL: 00

SUB CODE: OC, GC

NO REF SOV: 006

OTHER: 008

JPRS

Card

2/

MOROZOVA, Ye. M.

Morozova, Ye, M. - "Liquid bath carburization with carborundum SiC added," Trudy metallorazhushchikh stankov), Issue 1, 1948, n. 113-38, - Bibliog: 17 items

SC: U-4355, 14 August 53, (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No. 15, 1949)

MOROZOVA, E. M. and F. D. SPIVAK.

Termicheskaya obrabotka v stankostroenii. Moskva, Mashgiz, 1967. 162 p. illus.
At head of title: Eksperimental'nyi nauchno-issledovatel'skii institut
metallorezhushchikh stankov.

Bibliography: p. 189-190.

(Heat treatment in machine-tool construction.)

DLC: TS320.M68

SO: Manufacturing and Mechanical Engineering in the Soviet Union,
Library of Congress, 1963.

223. Deep Carbonization in a Liquid Bath. (In Russian.) E. M. Mironova and P. R. Florensova. *Stanki i Instrument (Machine Tools and Equipment)*, v. 20, Sept. 1949, p. 17-18.

Salt-bath treatment of carbon steel, several bath compositions at 650-800° C. Use of NH_4CN as activator in baths containing carborundum as the source of carbon, thus eliminating the necessity for cyanide salts and decreasing the cost of the process, while still obtaining carburized layer 1.5-2.0 mm. dz (J2, CN)

GINZBURG, L.A.; MOROZOVA, Ye.M.

Use of high-frequency currents in pouring bimetallic bushings.
[Isdaniia] LONITOMASH no.30:407-417 '52. (MIRA 8:1)
(Bearings (Machinery)) (Induction heating)

SOV/137-57-1-799

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Metallurgiya, 1957, Nr 1, p 103 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Morozova, Ye. M.

TITLE: Routine Procedure of the Foundry and Heat-treatment Shop of the Automatic Piston Plant (Opyt raboty liteyno-termicheskogo tsekha avtomaticheskogo zavoda porshney)

PERIODICAL: V sb.: Avtomatizatsiya tekhnol. protsessov v mashinostr. Moscow, AN SSSR, 1955, pp 327-338

ABSTRACT: The plant has two independently operating automatic lines for the production of ZIS-150 and GAZ-MM automobile pistons. Each line is divided into two sections, one for casting and heat treatment, the other for machining operations. The feed material (Al alloy ingots and sawed-off sprues) is supplied periodically after casting each batch of 12 pistons. The electro-smelting furnace consists of four chambers and is controlled by electronic potentiometers. The output of the furnace is 700 kg/hour, the heater power is 414 kw, the specification energy consumption per ton of metal is 590 kw/hour. The metering device consists of a trough and an iron pot, with a tap hole closed by a needle-stopper. The trough is also

Card 1/2

Routine Procedure of the Foundry and Heat-treatment Shop (cont.) SOV/137-57-1-799

connected by means of a tap hole to a metal collector from which the alloy is continuously supplied. The needle is connected to the rod of a pneumatic cylinder by means of a system of levers. The temperature of the alloy in the measuring pot is maintained automatically at a constant level by means of heaters and an electronic potentiometer. The casting is done with a 6-position automatic casting wheel revolving around a vertical axis. The removal of the casting from the mold, its transfer to the trimming lathe, and transportation to the loading apparatus are achieved by a step-by-step loading device. The loading apparatus turns and deposits the pistons on the ejector which passes it over baffles onto the conveyor of the tempering furnace. After tempering at $210 \pm 5^\circ$ the pistons arrive at the automatic hardness-control station and enter the storage hopper. The overall casting rejects (cracks) amount to 5-6%. The following process procedure for casting pistons was adopted: Temperature of metal in the furnace: $720 \pm 10^\circ$ and $690 - 710^\circ$ during casting; temperature of the upper part of the mold: $340 - 360^\circ$, temperature of the lower part: $220 - 250^\circ$. Rate of casting is 6.6 - 7.0 sec, with a working cycle of 13-15 sec per piston.

V. T.

Card 2/2

AID P - 4782

Subject : USSR/Engineering

Card 1/1 Pub. 103 - 9/24

Authors : Morozova, E. M. and A. P. Skuzovatova

Title : On carburization of medium-alloy carbon steel

Periodical : Stan. 1. instr., 3, 26-29, Mr 1956

Abstract : The authors report results of study of the casehardening of the 30KhGT, 35Kh, 18KhGT, and 20Kh medium-alloy carbon steels as possible substitutes in machine-tool construction for the generally used 12KhN2, the 12KhN3, and other steels. Three tables, 4 graphs 2 Russian references (1947-1954).

Institutions: Scientific Research Institute of Automobiles and Auto-engines (NAMI) and the Automobile Plant im. Stalin (ZIS).

Submitted : No date

AID P - 5148

Subject : USSR/Engineering

Card 1/1 Pub. 103 - 7/18

Authors : Morozova, E. M. and P. R. Florensova

Title : Sulfidation in liquid medium (salts)

Periodical : Stan. 1 instr., 5, 27-30, My 1956

Abstract : The authors describe a new method of chemical and thermal treatment of machine tool parts in order to improve their fitting and wearing qualities. They present the results of tests made with the 40Kh and 38KhMYuA steels and the SCh21-40 cast iron. The acquired characteristics of metals so treated, their wearability, the coefficient of friction, and the deformation of metals are indicated. Four tables, 5 microphotographs, 4 graphs; 3 Russian references (1939-54) and 1 German reference (1933/34).

Institution : None

Submitted : No date

MOROZOVA, Ye M.

Subject : USSR/Engineering AID P - 5380
Card 1/1 Pub. 103 - 10/28
Authors : Morozova, Ye. M., and A. P. Skuzovatova
Title : Nitration of structural steels
Periodical : Stan. i instr. 9, 25-27, S 1956
Abstract : The authors provide some chemical and technical data on nitration of various structural steels alloyed with chrome, with chrome and silicon, or with chrome and zirconium. Six tables, 3 micro-photos and 3 graphs.
Institution : All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Aviation Materials (VIAM)
Submitted : No date

AUTHOR: Morozova, E.M. and Florensova, F.R. 121-2-16/20
TITLE: The use of liquid carburising for machine tool components.
(Primenenie zhidkostnoy tsementatsii dlya detaley stankov)
PERIODICAL: "Stanki i Instrument" (Machine Tools and Tools), 1957,
No.2, pp. 40 - 41 (U.S.S.R.)

ABSTRACT: Details are given of experience with liquid carburising in salt baths at the Stankonormal' plant in the case of hardening of such components as nuts, bolts and others. The process in a cyanide bath is discussed with details of the chemical reaction and temperatures employed. Carburised layers of 0.10 - 0.30 mm are most effectively obtained in such baths. For deeper layers, ENIMS has developed a bath consisting of 70-76% Na_2CO_3 , 9 - 12% NaCl , 6 - 9% NH_4Cl , and 9 - 10% SiC . The chemistry of the process in this bath is discussed. The presence of ammonia chloride removes the oxide film and facilitates carburisation. Moreover, the presence of nitrogen increases the diffusion of carbon and takes part in a cyanide reaction. The duration of soaking has an effect on the carbon content of the top layer after three hours at 870 C, the carbon/reaches 1 to 1.2%. Liquid carburising achieves a surface hardness of 61 - 64 Rockwell C. For medium carbon steels the bath temperature is about 830 C, for low carbon

1/2

The use of liquid carburising for machine tool components.
(Cont.)

121-2-16/20

steels about 880 C. The components are quenched immediately after the salt bath in water or oil according to the steel. Before immersion in the salt bath the components are pre-heated to 350 C. After the bath they are cleaned in hot water. Tempering at 200 C is recommended.

There are 5 graphs, 2 tables and 2 Slavic references.

AVAILABLE:

2/2

BARSUKOV, A.A., inzh., laureat Leninskoy premii; BORISOV, Yu.S., inzh.;
 VAKS, D.I., inzh.; VLADZIMYRSKIY, A.P., doktor tekhn. nauk; urof.,
 laureat Stalinskoy premii; GINZBURG, Z.M., inzh.; GLEYZER, V.Ye.,
 inzh.; ZOBIN, V.S., inzh.; KAZAK, M.I., dots.; KAMINSKAYA, V.V.,
 kand. tekhn. nauk; KEDRINSKIY, V.N., inzh., laureat Leninskoy
 premii; KUCHER, A.M., kand. tekhn. nauk; KUCHER, I.M., kand. tekhn.
 nauk; LEVINA, Z.M., inzh.; LUK'YANOV, T.P., inzh.; KOROZOVA, Ye.M.,
 inzh.; NOSKIN, P.A., kand. tekhn. nauk, dots.; NIBERG, N.Ya.,
 kand. tekhn. nauk; OSTROUMOV, G.A., inzh.; PLOTKIN, I.B., inzh.;
 SPIVAK, B.D., kand. tekhn. nauk; SUM-SHIK, M.R., inzh.; SHASHKIN,
 P.I., inzh.; SHIFRIN, S.M., inzh.; YAKOBSON, M.O., doktor tekhn.
 nauk, prof.; GLINER, B.M., inzh., red.; SOKOLOVA, T.F., tekhn.
 red.

[Handbook for mechanics of machinery plants in tow volumes]
 Spravochnik mekhanika mashinostroitel'nogo zavoda v dvukh tomakh.
 Vol.1. [Organization and design preparation for repair work]
 Organizatsiya i konstruktorskaya podgotovka remontnykh rabot.
 Otv. red. toma R.A. Noskin. 1958. 767 p. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-
 tekhn. izd-vo mashinostroit. lit-ry. (MIRA 11:8)
 (Machinery—Maintenance and repair)

MOROZOVA, E. M.

Distr: LZ2c

Influence of iron on the properties of the bronze layer of bimetallic articles. E. M. Morozova and N. M. Lebova. *Slanki i Instrument* 29, No. 1, 21-2 (1958).—Centrifugal casting, irrespective of the method used (closed box method, casting with heating) is bound to lead to an increase of the Fe in the bimetallic bronze layer. It is shown that by controlling the conditions correctly, such as temp., length of casting time, no. of revolutions, bronze layers can be obtained with no more than 1.0-1.5% Fe. Casting parts such as bushings is done best in a stepwise heat-centrifugal casting, if one wishes to get a low Fe assay. A construction of an inductor is described, which will lead to such a bronze layer with less than 1% Fe, where the distance between piston and blank is 2-4 mm., by aid of which 100 g. bronze is heated 45-60 sec., and cast. On occasion as much as 1.5% Fe in the bronze will not reduce the antifriction properties in bearings, if the Al in the bronze is less than 0.05%.
Werner Jacobson

MOROZOVA, Ye.M.; FLORENKOVA, F.B.

Nitriding steel by induction heating. Stan.1 instr. 29 no.6:28-31
Je '58. (MIRA 11:7)
(Cementation (Metallurgy)) (Steel--Metallography)

S/121/60/000/007/007/011

AUTHORS: Morozova, Ye.M., Skuzovatova, A.P.

TITLE: Using High-Carbon Steel⁶ Instead of Cemented Steel for Machine Tool Parts¹⁴

PERIODICAL: Stanki 1 Instrument, 1960, No. 7, pp. 27-29

TEXT: Investigations showed that an increased carbon content in the range of 1.2 - 1.7% in the surface zone of cemented steel lowers the strength by 40-60%, which considerably affects the total strength of the machine part. By investigations it was found that the static strength of UX15 (ShKh15) grade high-carbon chrome steel is twice higher than the strength of the cemented layer of 20X (20Kh) grade steel, while the dynamic strength of the high-carbon steel grades Y8A (U8A), Y10A (U10A) and UX15 (ShKh15) exceeds that of the 20X (20Kh) grade cemented steel by three times. The results of laboratory tests carried out show that for a number of machine parts it is more expedient to use high-carbon steel instead of cemented steel. Such a substitution makes it possible to reduce and simplify the heat-treatment technology for these parts considerably and to increase their quality. The latter is ensured by the constancy of the carbon content in high-carbon steel, which is not the case with cemented steel, since the carbon content in the surface zone of the cemented layer may vary within a wide range. The

Card 1/2

S/121/60/000/007/007/011

Using High-Carbon Steel Instead of Cemented Steel for Machine Tool Parts

conclusions obtained during the laboratory tests of the specimens were checked under plant conditions. The authors give a detailed description of the heat treatment of spindles, worms, bedways and fulcrum bearings, cite the corresponding technical data and give recommendations on the conditions of treatment of machine parts made of high-carbon steels. There are 4 graphs and 2 photos.

Card 2/2

I 11089-63

EPR/EWP(j)/EPF(c)/EWT(1)/EWT(m)/BDS--ASD/ESD-3--Ps-4'

PC-4/PT-4--EM/WM/MAY

ACCESSION NR: AP3000691

S/0190/63/005/005/0663/0669 77

AUTHOR: Korshak, V. V.; Sosin, S. L.; Alekseyeva, V. P.; Morozova, Ye. M. 76

TITLE: Investigation of the structure of a polymer prepared by the polyrecombination of benzyl trifluoroacetate 7

SOURCE: Vysokomolekulyarnyya soedineniya, v. 5, 1963, 663-669

TOPIC TAGS: polyrecombination, polymer, benzyl trifluoroacetate, electron paramagnetic resonance

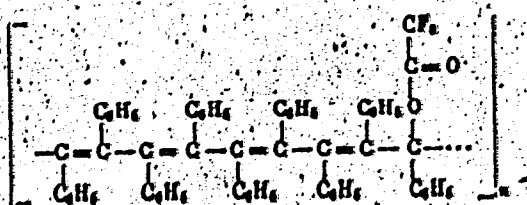
ABSTRACT: The structure properties of a polymer prepared by the polyrecombination of benzyl trifluoroacetate have been studied at the Institute of Organoelemental Compounds, AN SSSR by IR and EPR spectroscopy and by the method of thermomechanical curves. The polymer was synthesized at 170C in the presence of tert-butyl peroxide by a previously described method (V. V. Korshak, S. L. Sosin, M. V. Chistyakov, Uspekhi khimii i tekhnologii polimerov, Gonkhimizdat, 1960, p. 45), and the reaction products were isolated and analyzed. Study of the thermomechanical curves indicate that the polymer exhibits elastic properties at 220 to 550C. As the peroxide/monomer ratio is varied from 2.15 to 3.05/l, the polymer yield varies from 7.05 to 31.4% on the reacted monomer, the mol. wt. from 1020 to 22,000, and the softening point from 198 to 580C. The EPR spectrum of

Cord 1/3

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ACCESSION NR: AP3000691

polymer showed a narrow ($\delta H = 5$ oe) and intense signal, indicating the presence of unpaired electrons. Emission of the EPR signal by both the solid polymer and its benzene solutions showed that electrons are delocalized within the polymer molecules. The assumption that the EPR spectrum is due to the presence of conjugated double bonds is confirmed by the IR spectra. The IR spectrum also indicated that in the polymer, as in the monomer, the fluorine is found in the ester groups. These spectroscopic data and elemental analysis of the polymer suggest that it has the following structure:



where every 7th or 9th C atom has a trifluoroacetate substituent. This structure is probably formed by the splitting off of most of the trifluoroacetate groups

Card 2/3

L 11089-63

ACCESSION NR: AP3000691

in the polyrecombination; these are unstable and undergo further decomposition.
Orig. art. has: 3 figures, 4 formulas; and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Institut elementoorganicheskikh soedineniy AN SSSR (Institute
of Organoelemental Compounds, AN SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 09Oct61

DATE ACQ: 17Jun63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: CH, MA

NO REF SOV: 007

OTHER: 006

MCS/WSW
Card 3/3

SOSIN, S.L.; MOROZOVA, Ye.M.; KORSHAK, V.V.

Preparation of macromolecular compounds based on allyl derivatives by a polyrecombination method. Vysokom. soed. 6 no.7: 1228-1233 J1 '64 (MIRA 18:2)

1. Institut elementoorganicheskikh soedineniy AN SSSR.

LOTOVA, L.I.; MOROZOVA, Ye.M.

Structural evolution of the shoots of three life forms of
Sophora. Vest. Mosk. un. Ser. 6; Biol., pochv. 19 no.3:

30-39 My-Je '64.

(MIRA 17:12)

1. Kafedra vysshikh rasteniy Moskovskogo universiteta.

MOROZOVA, Ye.M., dotsent; SLUTSKAYA, M.M., dotsent; GURIN, L.P., dotsent;
ALKHAZOV, I.I., assistant

Organization and development of the Stomatological Faculty
of the Stavropol Medical Institute. Uch. zap. Stavr. gos.
med. inst. 12:430-431 '63. (MIRA 17:9)

MOROZOVA, Yelena Nikanorovna; CHERNYAK, I.S., dotsent, red.; KUBNEVA, M.M., tekhn.red.

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